INCREASE SHOWN IN FIBER CROPS

Due Largely to Cutting Off of Supply From Russia and Other Foreign Countries.

HEMP AND FLAX PREDOMINATE

Considerable Impetus Given to Hemp Growing by Introduction of Machine Methods—Wisconsin Leads All Other States.

Fiber crops in the United States show an increase this year, due largely to the growing realization of the American manufacturers of the cutting off of supply from Russia and other foreign countries, and the development of fiber-growing methods in this country.

Hemp and flax are the principal fiber crops in the United States. Of the former, 14,000 acres were grown this year, with an average yield of 700 pounds of fiber to the acre, divided about evenly between long fiber worth on an average of 20 cents a pound, and tow, which now averages 10 cents a pound. This would bring an average value of the crop to $105 per acre, or $1,470,000.

Flax acreage has increased from 5,000 acres in 1919 to 6,000 acres in 1920. The yield is estimated at from 900 to 400 pounds of fiber per acre, worth 75 cents a pound. The flax crop is thus worth about $1,600,000.

Impetus to Hemp.

Hemp growing has received considerable impetus since the United States Department of Agriculture undertook the work of breeding new strains and encouraging modern machine methods of handling, about ten years ago. This shows an interesting geographical shift in hemp-growing territory. Kentucky, which formerly led, now stands lowest among the recognized hemp-producing states, while the lead has gone to northern states, Wisconsin supplying about half the total acreage. Next come Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and California.

Kentucky's decline in relative position is due largely to the predominance of tobacco as a commercial crop, and partly to the fact that states coming newly into the hemp-raising industry have immediately adopted modern methods for large-scale production, while growers in a locality that has always produced one crop

Breaking Hemp in Wisconsin—Feeding in the Tops.

naturally cling to some extent to the old hand methods of their forefathers.

Used for Tying Twine.

The output is largely used for tying twine, but a new market has been found for a considerable quantity for mixing with flax in the manufacture of shoe thread. Formerly it was not thought that any material except flax could be used in shoe thread, but since the Russian supply was almost entirely cut off, manufacturers have found that they can combine the two fibers without material deterioration.

Much experimenting has been done with a view to utilizing the hurds, or woody center, which make up more than half of the hemp stalk. One Ohio factory used several thousand tons for paper manufacturing, but this use will need development in the way of shipping facilities and definite market. At present the hurds are mostly burned for fuel to operate the driers and furnish power for the breaking and scutching machinery.

Flax growing appears to be on the increase, due to the cutting off of the European product. The principal flax regions are Wisconsin, eastern Michigan, the Willamette valley of Oregon, and northern Minnesota.

PAINT WILL AID MACHINERY

Will Check Deterioration and Does Not Injure Steel Parts—Grease Moldboards.

It is well to touch up the wood parts of all the machinery with a little paint, and it will not hurt to paint the steel parts. If there is any piece of steel you do not wish to rust, as the moldboard of your favorite plow, rub it with tallow or axle grease in which there is no salt.

Feed Hens Meat Scraps.

Hens given meat scraps, fish or milk products in their ration will respond in egg production at least a third more, say the poultry experts at Iowa state college.

Wintering Insect Pests.

A great many of the farmer's most troublesome insect enemies pass the winter under rubbish and in places where a rank growth of vegetation is left standing.

Cull Poor Individuals.

Cull the poor individuals among the poultry, swine, sheep, cattle and horses. Give the good ones a chance. Breed the best from the best.

Sharp Disks Are Helpful.

Sharp discs, whether on the harrow or the drill, mean less draft and a better job than is possible with dull ones.

Good Results Are Secured.

Deep study and deep plowing show their results in the work accomplished.

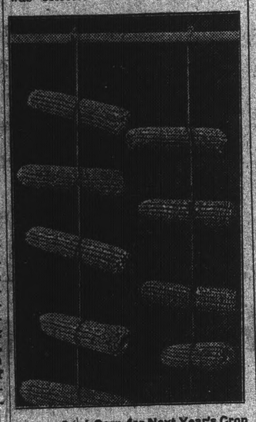
DISEASE-FREE SEED CORN YIELDS BETTER

Series of Tests Carried Out by Plant Specialists.

Increase of 10 to 90 Per Cent Obtained Over Kernels Infected by Harmful Organisms—How Infection Is Indicated.

Seed corn that gave 100 per cent germination but showed infection by harmful organisms was matched against corn that showed no infection in a series of tests carried out by plant specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Indiana experiment station. The disease-free seed gave an increased yield of ten to thirty per cent above its competitor.

Further results of the test seemed to prove that when corn was planted too thickly in hill or drill row it was more susceptible to disease than when better space was given it. In a similar test at Bloomington, Ill., the disease-free seed gave an increase of 23 per cent over the other corn, which was selected for high germination



Drying Seed Corn for Next Year's Crop

only. At Hoopeston, Ill., the difference, measured in tons, ranged from 0.01 to 1.5 tons in favor of the seed selected both for high germination and freedom from disease.

The selection was based on the absence of discoloration in the kernels and cobs as indicating soundness. Disease is indicated by brown discoloration at the butts of the ears and at the kernel tips and by decay in the cobs.

SHEEP DESTROY MANY WEEDS

Animals Convert Noxious Plants Into Wool and Mutton and Add Fertility to Soil.

"Did you ever stop to consider what a band of sheep is worth as a weed exterminator?" asks a California department of agriculture expert. "In the first place the band is worth as much in the destruction of weeds as a man with a team and cultivator or weeder through the season.

"Secondly, there is a big difference in cultivating weeds out or mowing them and sheeping them off. Cultivating or mowing is an expensive method for which you get nothing but a little added humus to the soil, whereas sheep turn your weeds into marketable products at good prices, to say nothing of added fertilizer in the form of sheep manure deposited on the fields.

"It has been remarked that a small band of sheep adds $1,000 to the average appearance of the ranch in five years' time, from the standpoint of weedless fields. However, in the long run it is more than that. It is an actual source of steady income."

LOSS BY PLANT DISEASES

Here are some of the losses to American farmers in the United States in one year by plant diseases which might have been prevented if known control measures had been immediately applied: Wheat, 122,000,000 bushels; oats, 50,000,000 bushels; corn, 80,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 50,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 40,000,000 bushels (two-fifths of the total crop); tomatoes, 185,000 tons; cotton, 850,000 bales; peaches, 5,000,000 bushels; apples, 16,000,000 bushels. The figures were compiled for the year 1919 by the plant disease survey of the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

ALFALFA TAKEN FOR CLOVER

Seeds of Two Plants Are So Similar That Experts of Long Training Are Often Wrong.

Alfalfa is often mistaken both in plant and seed for sweet clover. The seeds of these two plants are so similar that even experts of long training may easily mistake them. The plants, however, are really distinguishable especially during the blooming and seeding stages.

Life of a Peach Tree.

As long as a peach tree keeps on growing, good crops are assured; but when fertility decreases so that this new wood growth is not produced, then there is no chance for a satisfactory crop.

Sort Over Stored Stuff.

Go over cabbages, apples and other vegetables or fruits in storage once in a while and pick out any that may be decaying.

Sand for Concrete.

Sand for concrete should be clean and should have grains grading in size from fine to coarse. With dirty sand no amount of cement will make strong concrete.

Clean-up Is Urged.

Clean up the orchard and garden. Do not let fruits and vegetables lie on the ground to decay.

Saves Thousands of Dollars.

Poisoned bait in grasshopper control saves thousands of dollars.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, $1.97; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.97; No. 2 red garlicky, spot, $1.84; December, $1.84; January, $1.85¾.

Cob Corn—Carloads prime new yellow on spot at $4.25 to $4.35 per barrel for nearby.

Oats—No. 2 white, 62@62½c; No. 3 white, 60½@61.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.70¾; bag lots, nearby rye, as to quality, bushel, $1.50@1.65.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $31@31.50; standard timothy, $30.50@31; No. 2 timothy, $29.50@30; No. 3 timothy, $24@26; No. 1 light clover mixed, $28.50@29; No. 2 light clover mixed, $25@27; No. 1 clover mixed, $27.50@28; No. 2 clover mixed, $23@25; No. 1 clover, $27@28; No. 2 clover, $22@24; sample hay, $18@23.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14.50@15; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $13@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 59@60c; do, firsts, 58@59; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 60@61; do, firsts, 59@60; do, 1 pound, extras, 60@61; do, firsts, 59@60; nearby creamery, extras, 53@54; do, firsts, 52@53; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, firsts, 32@33; store packed, firsts, 23@24.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 78c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 78; Western (Ohio), firsts, 78; West Virginia, firsts, 74; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 72.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, by boat, pound, 26c; do, by express, pound, 25@26; do, staggy, poor, pound, 22@23; do, old roosters, pound, 18; do, old hens, over 4 pounds, pound, 25@26; do, do, small, pound, 22@23; do, white leghorn hens, pound, 23@24; do, young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, 23@24; ducks, muscovy and mongrel young, pound, 26@27; do, white pekins, young, pound, 30; do, puddle, 4 pounds and over, pound, 27@28; do do, smaller, poor, pound, 24@25; turkeys, choice, heavy, pound, 42@43; do, poor, thin, pound, 37@38.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.50@1.75; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1.25@1.40; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, kiln-dried, $3.50@4; do, yellows, York River, per barrel, $3@3.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $2@2.50; do, native, per basket, 40@50; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $2.50@3.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.97 spot, c. i. f. track, New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.92, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, $1.03¼, and No. 2 mixed, 98¼, c. i. f., New York. 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 1 white, 65c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 52½@53c; creamery, extras (92 score), 52c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 41@50½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 23.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 87@90c; fresh gathered, firsts, 84@86; State, Pennsylvania and nearby West, ern hennery whites, firsts to extras, 95@$1.05; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 92@96; State, Pennsylvania and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, first to extras, 84@92; refrigerator, firsts to finest, 60@62.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, special, early made, 27½@28; do, fall made, 26@26½; do, average run, 24½@25; State, whole milk, flats fresh, specials, 24½@25; do, average run, 22½@23½.

Live Poultry—Chickens, by express, 26@27; fowls, 25@28.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.93@1.98; do, garlicky, $1.82@1.87.

Corn—Old corn, as to grade and location, $1.05@1.06, the latter for No. 1 yellow; do, new, as to grade and location, 98c@$1.

Oats—No. 2 white, 63@63½c; No. 3 white, 62@62½.

Potatoes—Potatoes, per 100 pounds, $1.35@2, as to quality; Jersey No. 1, per basket, 50@70; do, No. 2, $25@35.

Butter—Western creamery extra, 53c; nearby prints fancy, 62@64.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 87@89c; do, current receipts, 85; Western extra firsts, 87@89; do, firsts, 82@85; fancy selected packed, 98@99.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy flat, held, 28@28½c; common to good, 25@27; do, fancy flat, current make, 25@25½; do, common to good, 22@24; longhorn, held, 28; do, fresh 27@28; single daisies, 28@28½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice per lb., 15c; ordinary to medium, do. 10@14; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $20@25; rough, do, $15@18; common, thin, do, $10@12.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep, No. 1, per lb., 5c; old bucks, do, 4; common, do 2@3; lambs, spring, choice, 11@12; fair to good, 8@10; common, thin, 5@6.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $4.65@5.40; calves slow to 25c lower; bulk vealers, $10@15.50; stockers and feeders strong.

Hogs—Bulk, $9.70@9.75; pigs steady to 15c lower, bulk desirable 80 to 130 pound pigs around $9.25.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@15; bulls, $3.50@6.50; cows, $2@7; heifers, $3.50@7.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $3.50@5.50; culls, $2@3; yearlings, $7@8; lambs, $10@13; culls, $7@8.

Post Lining Up Candidates.

A committee of three, to be known as the "pledge committee," has been appointed by the Port Chester (N. Y.,) post to secure the written opinions of the candidates of all parties seeking public office outlining their views in relation to pending legislation affecting ex-service men. According to a resolution the post believes that "the time to place candidates for public office on record is before they are elected."

High Collar on the Style List

The collar is the most striking point of difference between the suits of last year and those of this winter. As far as the cut of the suits themselves is concerned, writes a fashion correspondent, there is so much latitude that it is difficult to pin one's faith to any type. The straightline coat may be said to be the most popular. Any number of short box coats are seen. These find popularity with the younger set.

Perhaps the reason for the longer straightline coat taking precedence over all others is that it was brought out earlier in the season and might be termed a style now in full sway. While the box coat is not an absolutely new thing—having made its debut some time ago—it recently has been exploited to a considerable extent by some of the best French and American houses. Mme. Jenny, for one, makes much of the very short box coat. A few ripple coats are seen, but these are in the minority.

Collars are high. The chief requisite of a collar is that it must be high. It may top a vest, muffle the throat and fasten in the back, or it may take its inspiration from the directoire and flare in the back and at the sides. Although many are cut in V shape at the front to give freedom, they still come well up about the head and ears. Whereas the high collars seen on coats in winters recently passed buttoned up about the neck in some way, this year they often are open in front. High collars of fur are shown across the front, while the back of the collar may be of cloth.

Coats Uneven of Hem.

The unevenness of the bottoms of coats is a noteworthy feature. In this they follow the lead of dresses, which are as uneven at the hems as can be. A suit recently seen is an example of the unevenness of the bottoms of both coat and skirt. The model is from Martial et Armand. The jackets of suits shown by this house are of all lengths, from the short little boxlike jackets to those reaching almost to the hem of the skirt.

Navy blue velours de laine is used for this suit, and the pointed edge panels, which extend below the edge of both jacket and skirt, are embroidered in gray. The gray embroidery also appears on the narrow cuff bands. The one-button closing is extensively used by this fiwn as a fastening for suit jackets. The vest and high collar are of squirrel. The skirt is short and narrow.

Wider sleeves are in evidence. Ever so many are loose and flowing. The bell-shaped three-quarters length is very much liked. The long, straight, full coat sleeves, with deep embroideries, which were so much a feature of last season's collections, still are seen.

Bullox, who is noted for his beautiful suits, makes jackets which are straight, loosely belted and of medium length, loosely belted with a two-inch belt, which is twisted and passes across the center front, where it buttons. The ends of the belt, which widen gradually to about eight inches, fall to the bottom of the skirt. The skirt is embroidered all over with enormous taupe plush roses. These roses reappear on the jacket at the hips and on the collar.

An Attractive Suit of Black Velours de Laine Trimmed With Gray Astrachan.

Tight Skirts, Coat to Knees.

Another interesting idea is the making of a belt, six inches in width, which folds over the center front in one piece with the back panel of the jacket.

Still another suit of blue serge shows a very tight skirt and knee-length coat, which is tremendously full in the skirt. This fullness is let in at the hips and held out at the hem by means of bands and ruching of the serge. The high collar is made of an immense serge ruche.

Bullox's collars are of exaggerated height on both dresses and suits. Soft fur collars on suits come literally above the nose, so that the eyes just peep over the edge.

A model of interest shows a cord lacing at the back from the top of the high collar to the waistline, where it ties in a bow with streamers.

No special note has been made of the materials used in suits, because there is nothing strikingly new in them. We have previously noted the use of broadcloth and other old-fashioned, smooth-finished cloths. Of course, there is any amount of velours

Suit Developed in Gray Velours de Lain With Sealskin Collar and Cuffs.

de laine and duvetyn, with the cheviots and striped woolens for the more strictly tailored suits.

Colors are rather somber. Black, brown and gray are in the lead. With the use of gray for suits, seal has become even more popular, because it makes such a beautiful contrast to the soft gray cloth, as well as following the vogue for gray and black.

Bulloz has successfully launched some splendid coats made of cloth, with fur trimming, notably in combinations of gray velours de laine and sealskin fur.

Big Collars of White Skunk.

Many brown furs, which are very beautiful in themselves, could not be considered for use with gray. White furs are used in connection with black cloth. White skunk is used in the form of enormous collars and cuffs worked in vertical lines on beautifully brocaded evening coats.

The different feelings toward the use of trimming, as evinced by the different dressmakers, is interesting. Some use it sparingly, and others lavishly. Those who favor its extensive use employ it in the form of large collars and cuffs, and for both deep bands and narrow edgings.

Cheruit is one great designer who favors fur. Callot, another authority, uses it sparingly. So we may please ourselves as to whether we shall wear fur or not and also consult our pocketbooks.

Cheruit shows day coats of loose, straight cut, as well as short box coats, and makes capes trimmed with wide bands of fur to be worn over the short box coats.

Both short and long-haired fur pelts are used by this maker, such as seal, squirrel, red Australian opossum, goat, dyed gray and monkey fur.

Lanvin is one who, although she may be said to be using less fur than formerly, is showing some short capes of monkey fur. When she uses fur as a trimming, preference is given to sheared lamb, although a few models are trimmed with monkey fur. The latter, no longer a novelty, is much cheaper this year.

Trimming Has Color.

As a trimming to take the place of fur there is applique embroidery in vivid colors. These bright colors, which occasionally appear in the form of trimmings on suits, may be accounted for by the dullness of so many dark street costumes. Many women like some brightness in their street clothes and soon weary of so many dark costumes.

An interesting embroidery is seen in the combination of alternating rows of steel beads and steel thread. Ever so many of the hand-embroidered trimming bands start from under the arm and extend to the hem of the coat or dress.

Straightline quilting again is appearing on coats, suits and dresses. A feature of one fine this season is huge embroidered disks or the same effect obtained through an applique of cloth. Often they are placed straight across the back of the garment from shoulder to shoulder, a novel treatment which cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of becomingness.

Paris Women Wear Cheviot

Material Appropriate Weight and Soft, With Fuzzy Surface for Jaunty Three-Piece Suits.

Not long since, writes a Paris correspondent in Vogue, the Parisienne went slowly by, with bent head, clad in the somber tones of war work uniform. But now she goes a way of great gayety and jauntiness, and her country suits are frequently made in three pieces. She has a new material for them—cheviot serge of appropriate weight and a soft, fuzzy surface. This is cut into a frock and cloak or cape, and sometimes into a hat, as well. The frock is simple in the chemise style, with short sleeves, and of a brevity suitable for walking. The coat reaches either a three-quarters or full length and is roomy and simple in its design, while the hat, which may be either of the same material or of felt, is always of matching color. It is a jaunty little affair, small and unadorned save for an occasional crushed band or piping along the edge. The usual order of belts is reversed, for a narrow belt is used on the frock, while the belt on the coat is wide.

To Dress Economically.

Plan your wardrobe a year ahead, so that you may be able to take an intelligent advantage of the "clearance sales" at the beginning of the year and in midsummer. Do not buy unless you are sure that you will be able to use the article, however. There are certain conservative things which are always good and which will help materially with your dressmaking.

Pretty Strap Pump.

A pretty strap pump for afternoon wear is laced across in the Greek fashion, although it has high French heels.

Belts of Ribbon.

Belts of narrow moire ribbon have large jeweled and composition buckles.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 19

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:1-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL — Matt. 1, and 2.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Gift of the Baby Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Shepherd and the Angels.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Savior Born.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Significance of the Incarnation.

I. The Birth of the Savior (vv. 1-7).

1. The time of (vv. 1, 2). It was at a time when the Jews were coming under control of the Roman power. In the providence of God, the birth of Christ occurred at a time when all the systems of religion and morality were tottering upon their foundations, it was at a time, indeed, when a new force was needed to be brought into the world. Furthermore, it occurred at a time which was the most suitable for the introduction of the gospel. The whole world being under one rule made it possible for ministers to move from city to city and from country to country without molestation.

2. The place of (vv. 3, 4). It took place at Bethlehem as the prophet had foretold some seven hundred years before (Micah 5:2). A little while previous to this it seemed very unlikely that the words of Micah would come true. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was in Galilee, miles away from Jerusalem. God moved the emperor to enforce the decree of taxation just at the time to cause Mary to be at Bethlehem at the proper time. Little did the emperor realize that he was an instrument in the hands of God to carry this out.

3. The circumstances of His birth (v. 7). The surroundings were the most humble sort. The Almighty Creator condescended to take upon Himself humanity—to be born in a manger, becoming the poorest of the poor, that none might be hindered from coming to Him.

II. The Birth of the Savior Announced (vv. 8-14).

1. To whom (v. 8). His birth was announced to the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night. The glorious gospel message was first sounded forth to them. This shows that poverty is no barrier to the reception of the blessed gospel. God does not reveal Himself mainly to the princes and great men of the earth. But oftentimes these things are concealed from such, and disclosed to the poor. "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith and heirs of the kingdom, which he hath promised to them that love him?" (James 2:5). Their being busy with the duties of this life did not prevent them from being favored with this glorious message from God. Moses, Gideon, Amos and Elisha were called by the Lord from the busy activities of life. The Lord never calls the idle; he has no use for the lazy man.

2. By whom (v. 9). The first gospel sermon was preached by the angel of the Lord. This exalted being has part in the announcement of the plan of salvation. No doubt angels earnestly sympathize with poor, fallen, sincursed men.

3. The nature of the message (vv. 10-14). It was good tidings of great joy. Surely this was a gladsome message. It was good tidings because the darkness of heathendom which had for so long covered the earth was beginning to vanish. The casting out of Satan, the prince of the world, was about to take place. Liberty was now soon to be proclaimed to those who were in bondage. The way of salvation was now about to be opened to all. No longer was the knowledge of God to be confined to the Jews, but offered to the whole world. So glorious was this good news that a multitude of the heavenly hosts appeared, joining in the song of praise.

III. The Prompt Investigation of the Shepherds (vv. 15, 16).

They did not stop to argue or question, though no doubt these things seemed passing strange to them, but they hastily went to Bethlehem where they found everything just as represented. They had the privilege of first gazing upon the world's Savior, the Lord of glory. They returned with gratitude in their hearts, praising God for all these wonderful things which He had revealed to them.

IV. The Shepherds Witnessing (vv. 17-20).

They could not remain silent. They were impelled to tell the good news. All who have truly heard the good tidings of salvation through Jesus Christ must tell it to others. These shepherds went back to their work praising God.

God's Plan.

The dew is the symbol of God's loving and continual care. Said a man, "I would become a Christian if I thought I could live up to it through all the weary days that follow." That, of course, is the hardest part of the Christian life; it is not making the decision, but it is keeping it through the days that follow. Now, the dew comes morning after morning. It comes where rain never falls. It gives refreshment and strength for the day. Literally it gives to the earth a night's baptism of new life. That is God's plan for the earth. That, too, is His plan for our day-by-day life.

Right and Wong.

There is no such a thing as neutrality where right and wrong are concerned. Cowardice may counsel taking no side, but the challenge will ring out at every turn: "Who goes there?" and however much we may desire to avoid it, we will be numbered among friends or foe. "He that is not with Me is against Me," said the Master, and the same division still holds good.

Christian Faith.

Christian faith is a grand cathedral, with divinely pictured windows—standing without you can see no glory, nor can imagine any, but standing within every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors.

Praying.

No one will pray for the perfected heart earnestly, perseveringly, believingly, until he accepts God's Word fully that it is a positive command and an immediate duty to be perfect.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred

The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
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And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
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